THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

Correspondence Between Barl Russell and Mr. Mason, the Rebel Agent in London, on the Blockade, Intervention and the Recognition of the Confederate States.

England's Neutral Play With Jeff. Davis.

She Induces the "Belligerents" to Accept the Treaty of Paris, and then "Modifies" the Treaty to Their Prejudice.

Mason's Charges Against Russell and Russell's Snubs to Mason,

The Blockade.

MR. MASON TO BAIL RUSSELL.

No. 109 PICCADELY, LONDON, April 1, 1863.

My Lond—On the 17th of February last I had the honor to submit to your lordship a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in the Island of Cuba, from and to cortain of the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America, up to the mouth of December, 1861, inclusive; and in my letter accompanying the list I stated that they were sent to me from Hayana, and were "taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance."

"Takes from omicial documents there by a gentleman of michigence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance."

I have now the honer of submitting to your lordship like printed lists, taken from the same efficial sources, of vessels from certain of the blockaded ports of the Confederate States, which with their respective cargoes entered the ports of Havana and Matanzas in Cuba, for the months of January and February in the present year.

These lists came by the last West Indian mail, were cent to me by the gentleman above referred to, and are untitled to full credit.

They show that in January and February last ten vessels from New Orleans and six from Mobile had entered the ports indicated in Cuba, making with those of others from the blockaded ports in all twenty-five vessels, not prevented by the alleged blockade from successful ventures to a foreign port. I have, &c., J. M. Ma-ON.

[This letter contained an inclosure, setting forth a list of vessels which arrived at Havana and Matanzas from ports of the Confederate States of America, during the months of January and February, 1822, with a description of their argues handed. The vessels numbered twenty eight, and the table shows that they were all owned either in the robel States or England. They ran from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Galveston, Charleston, and some few other ports. The majority of them landed cotton, and the others rosin and turpentine.] EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.
FOREIGN OFFICE, April 4, 1862.

Earl Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Mason, and begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mason's letter of the 1st instant, relative to the blockade of the ports of the Southern coast of North America.

MR. MASON TO EARL RUSSELL.
No. 54 DEVONSHIRE STREET, FORTLAND PLACE, LONGON, July 7, 1862.

MY LORD—I am instructed by a recent despatch from the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America to bring to the attention of your lordship what would seem to be an addition engrafted by her Majesty's government on the principle of the law of blockade, as established by the convention of Paris in 1856, and accepted by the Gonfederate States of America, at the invitation of her Majesty's government.

In the instructions to me the text of the convention of Paris is quoted in the following words:—

Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

And the despatch of the Secretary of State then proceeds:—

And the despatch of the Secretary of State then pro-

e Confederate States, after being recognised as a belligerent or by the governments of France and Great Britain, were multy requested by both those Powers to accede to this decla-n, as being a correct exposition of international law. Thus ed, this government yleided its assess.

at, then, was the surprise of the President at finding a published correspondence before alluded to (region to the papers laid before Parliament touching the ican blockade), the following expressions of Earl II in his letter to Lord Lyons of the 15th of February

bhanded of the Arthurst State for For-by that government.

The language of her Majesty's Secretary of State for For-sign Affairs may not have been intended to bear the con-struction now attributed to it; but it is evidently sus-tendable of this interpretation, and we cannot be too cau-tious in guarding our rights in a matter which must in future as well as the present so deeply incolve the interests of

As a warrant for the assertion in the despatch of the

may not have been an evident danger in so enlering or leaving it; but it certainly does show that the blockade was not, in the language of the treaty of Paria, "maintained by a force sufficient, really, to prevent access to the conent;"

I have, therefore, the honor to request, for the information of my government, that your lordship will be good ecough to enable me to solve the doubt entertained by the Preventent of the Confederate States as to the construction placed by the government of the transport of the convention of Paria, as accepted by the government of the Confederate States in the terms hereinbefore cited—that is to say, whether a blockade is to be considered effective when maintained at an enemy's port by a force swiffcient to create an "evident danger" of entering or leaving it; and not alone, where sufficient, "really to prevent access,"

On the subject of the alleged blockade, I have received from the Department of State of the Confederate States, and an instructed to lay before your lordship, as he majority Secretary of State for Forcign Affairs, the accompanying list of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Charteston, South Carolina, in the months of November and December, 1861, and of January, February and March, 1862; at the port of Savannah, Georgia, for the months of October, November and December, 1861, and January and February, 1862; at New Orleans, Londshana, for the months of November and recember, 1861, and January, 1862; at Pansacoia, Fiorida, for the months of Poetember, 1861, and January, 1862, and at Port Lavaca, Toxas, in January, 1862. The doctrices of international law certainly also the months of the months of Poetember, 1861, and January, 1862, and at Port Lavaca, Toxas, in January, 1862. The doctrices of international wave certainly behaviour of the port of ports and processed in the forced rate States is prohibited along an entire ceasa line of some two thousand two hundred miles. Armed vessels cruise States is prohibited along an entire case in the large out the law

cotton, it is because Furope has not thought it to send her ships to America for cotton. Were the blockading Power required strictly to designate the ports and places blockaded, and to maintain the same by adequate force from those other ports thus clearly accretioned to be open to trade, say amound of cotton square accided by freely offered in exchange for the manufactures of Europe. There is no lock of this great article of export in the interior of the Southern States. It has not been brought to the seaboard because there was little demand for exportation, and it would otherwise be subject to depredation by the chemy. Wherever they approach it is destroyed by fire, to prevent its falling into their hands; but let the slockaded ports be designated, as required by public law, and it will freely flow to the coast at other points thereby opened to the trade of the world.

There is one subject further in connection with this alleged blockade to which I am directed to call the attention of the Majestry Sovernment. It is that vessels of war of the United States are stationed off the mouth of the Rio Grande, with orders not to permit shipments of cotton to be made from the Mexican port of Matamoros. It is claimed that cotton texen from the Confederate States to Matamoros is lawful subject of capture. In proof of this I have the honor to transmit herewish a copy of an extract of a letter from J. A. Quintero, the commercial agent of the Confederate States at Matamoros, to the Sectlary of State of the Confederate States of the individual agent of the Confederate States at Matamoros, to the Sectlary of State of the Confederate States of the Confederate States at Matamoros, to the Sectlary of State of the Confederate States of the Confederate States at Matamoros, to the Sectlary of State of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confederate States at Matamoros, to the Sectlary of State of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confedera

[This letter contained a number of tabular statements furnished by the robel Port Collectors to the Davis government. The two first set forth lists of the vessels which entered and cleared at the port of Charleston in the months of October, November and December, 1861, and in January, February and March, 1862. Similar lists for the ports of Savannah, Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Apalachicola and Lavaca, Texas, were also forwarded.]

warded.]

MR. LAYARD TO MR. MASON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 10, 1862.

STM—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., respecting the blockade of the Southern coast of North America. I am, &c.,

A. H. LAYARD.

receipt of your letter of the 7th mile, respecting the blockade of the Southern coast of North America. I am, &c.,

Intervention.

MR. MASON TO EARL RUSSELL.

No. 54 DEVONSHIRE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, July 17, 1862.

MY LORD—In late proceedings of Parliament, and in reply to inquiries made in each House as to the intention of her Majesty's government to tender offices of mediation to the contending powers in North America, it was replied, in substance, by Lord Palmerston and your lordship that her Majesty's government had no such intention at present; because, although this government would be ever ready to offer such mediation whenever it might be considered that such interposition would be of avail, it was believed by the government would be of avail, it was believed by the government in that, in the present inflamed or irritated temper of the beligarents, any such offer might be misinterpreted and might have an effect contrary to what was intended.

I will not undertake, of course, to express any opinion of the correctness of this view so far as it may apply to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the government or people of the United States, but as the unalterable purpose of that government and people to maintain the independence they have achieved, whilst under no circumstances or confinencia with these now constituting the United States; and although they do not in any form invite such interposition, ye

Recognition.

MR. MASON TO BARL RUSSELL.

No. 54 DEVONSHIRE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, LONION, July 24, 1862.

MY LORD—In the interview I had the henor to have with your lordship in February last, I laid before your lordship, under instructions from the government of the Confederate States, the views entertained by that government, leading to the belief that it was, of right, entitled to be received as a separate and independent Power, and to be received as an equal in the great family of nations.

mont, leading to the belief that it was, or right, cuttied to be received as an equal in the great family of nations.

I then represented to your lordship that the dissolution of the Union of the States of North America, by the with drawal therefrom of certain of the Confederates, was not to be considered as are act of insurrection or rebellion, that it was, but in form and in form, and increased and accepted by the Confederate States of America at the invitation of her Majesty's government.

The "addition" to the principle of blockade referred to its stated in my communication to have appeared in a letter from your lordship to Lord Lyons of the 15th of federal communication of a confederacy which, during a long course of years, had violated the terms of the federal communities, and had formed a new confederacy, comprising then, as now, thirteen separate and soverign States, embracing an area of \$70,610 square miles, and with a population of 12,000,000. This new confederacy has now been in complete and successful operation, as a government, for a period of nearly eighteen months; has proved itself capable of successful defence against every attempt to subdue or destroy it; and in a war, conducted by its late confederates on a scale to tax their utmost. Since that interview more than five months have claused, and during that period events have but the more fully confirmed the views it then had the honor to present.

The "addition" to the principle of blockade referred to its stated in my communication to have appeared in a letter from your lordship to the from your leading, then recently laid before Parliament.

It such be the interpretation placed by the Confederate States of the Consument of the Majesty of 180 it is but just that this government of the Interest of the Consument of the President to this modification of the principle of blockade to the prejudice of the interests of the Consument of the President to this modification of the Majesty in the test of the Consument of my government, that your lordship

mined at overy cost to maintain the independence they had altimed.

Since that interview more than five months have clapsed, and during that period events have but the more fully confirmed the views I then had the house to present to your lordship. The resources, strength and power in the Cenfederate States developed by these events, I think, authorize me to assume, as the ndgment of the intelligence of all Europe, that the separation of the States of North America is, final; that under no possible urcumstances can the late federal Union be restored; that the new confederacy has evinced both the capacity and the determination to maintain its independence, and, therefore, with other Powers the question of tree.

The Confederate States ask no aid from nor intercention by foreign Powers. They are entirely content that the strict neutrality which has been proclaimed between the belligerents shall be adhered to, however mequally it may operate, because of fortuitious circumstances, upon them. But it the principles and the morals of the public law be, when a nation has established before the world both its capacity and its ability to maintain the government it has ordained, that a duty devolves on other nations to recognize such fact, then I submit that the government of the Confederate States of America, baving sustained itself, unimpaired, through trials greater than most nations have been called to endure, and far greater than my it has yet to meet, has furnished to the world sufficient proof of stability, strength and resources to entitle it to a place among the independent mations of the earth. I have, &c.

Mr. MASON TO RABL RUSSELL.

No. 54 Devonshire Stream, Postrand Place, 1

Mr. Mason presents his compliments to Earl Russell, and if agreeable to his lordship Mr. Mason would be obliged if Earl Russell would allow him the honor of an interview, at such time as may be convenient to his lord ship.

Mr. Mason desires to submit to Farl Russell some views connected with the subject of the letter he has the honor to

to transmit berewith, which he thinks may be better imparted in a brief conversation.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.

FORBIGE OFFICE, July 31, 1862.

Lord Russel, presents his compliments to Mr. Mason. He begs to assure Mr. Mason that it is from no want of respect to him that Lord Russell has delayed sending an answer to his letter of the 24th instant.

Lord Russell has postponed sending that answer in order that he might submit a draft of it to the Cabinet on Saturday next. It will be forwarded on Monday to Mr. Mason.

Lord Russell does not think any advantage would arise from the personal interview which Mr. Mason proposes, and must therefore decline it.

MR. MASON TO EARL RUSSELL.

No. 54 DEVONSHIE STREET, FORTLAND PLACE, Angust 1, 1862.
MY LORD—In the interview I had the honor to propose in my late note, I had intended briefly to submit the following views, which I thought might not be without weight in the consideration to be given by her Majesty's government to the request for recognition of the Contederate States, submitted in my letter of the 24th July ultimo. I ask leave now to propent them as supplemental to that letter:—

H is be true, as there assumed, that in the settled judgment of Eogland the separation of the States is final, then the failure of so great a Power to recognize the fact in a formal manner imparts an opposite being, and must operate as an incentive to the United States to protract the contest.

In a war, such as that pending in America, where a

formal manner imparts an opposite beinef, and must operate as an incentive to the United States to protract the contest.

In a war, such as that pending in America, where a party in possession of the government is striving to subdue those, who, for reasons sufficient to themselves, have withdrawn from it, the contest will be carried on in the heat of blood and of popular excitement long after its object has become hopciess in the eyes of disinterested parties.

The government itself may feel that its power is madequate to bring back the recusant States, and yet be unable as done to control the fierce elements which surcound it whilst the war rages. Such it is confidently-believed is the actual condition of affairs in America.

It is impossible, in the experience of eighteen months of no ordinary trial, in the small results attained, and in the monifest exhaustion of its resource, that any hope remains with the government of the United States either of theirging about a restoration of the dissevered Union or of subjugating these who have renounced it. And yet the failure of foreign lowers fermally to recognize this actual condition of things disables those in authority from conceding that fact at home.

Again, it is known that there is a large and increasing sentiment is the United States in accordance with these trieve—a sentiment which has its origin in the hard teachings of the war as it has progressed.

It was believed (or so condidently affirmed) that there was a large party in the Southern flatted devoted to the Union, whose presence and power would be manifested there as soon as the public force of the United States

Again, it was believed, and confidently relied on, that in the social structure of the Southern States there was a large population of the deminant race indifferent. If not bestile, to the bossis on which that social structure rests is which they were not interested, and who would be found the alries of those whose mission was supposed to be in some way to break it up; but the same experience has shown that the whole population of the South it winder, as one prople, in arms to resist the invader. Nothing remains, then, on which to rest any hope of conquest but a reisinnee on the superior numbers and the supposed greater resources of the Northern States i think the results of the last (or pending) champaign have proved how idle such expectations were, against the advantages of a people lighting at home and bringing into a common stock of resistance as a free will offering all that they possessed, whether of blood or treasure—a spectacle now historically before the world.

It is in human experience that there must be those in the United States who cannot shut their cyes to such facts, and yet, in the despote power now assumed there by the government, to give expression to any doubt would be to court the hospitalities of the dangeon.

One word from the government of her Mejesty would encourage those people to speak, and the civilized world would respond to the truths they would utter, "that for wnatever purpose the war was begun, it was continued now only in a vindictive and unreasoning spirit, shocking alike to humanity and civilization." That potent word would simply be to announce a fact which a freezied mind could only dispute, that the Southern States, now in a separate confederacy, had established before the world the competency to maintain the government of its adoption and its determination to abide by it.

To withhold it would be to encourage the continuance of a war, hopeless in its object, ruinous alike to the parties engaged in it and to the prosperity and welfare of Europe. It was a fact when a fact w

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.
FORMER OFFICE, August 2, 1862.
Sim—I have had the bonor to receive your letters of the
24th of July and 1st inst, in which you repeat the consilerations which, in the opinion of the government of
the so-called Confederate States, untilled that government
to be recognized of right as a separate and independent
Power, and to be received as an equal in the great family
of nations.

never presumed to form a judgment. The interpretation of the constitution of the United States, and the character of the proceedings of the Prosident and Congress of the United States under that constitution, must be determined, in the opinion of her Mayesty's government, by the States and 14 pie in North Amorica who inherited and have till recently upheld that constitution. Her Majesty's government decline altogether the responsibility of assuming to be judges in such a controversy. You state that the confederacy has a population of twelve militions, that it has proved itself capable for eighteen months of successful defence against every attempt to subdue or destroy it; that in the judgment of the intelligence of all Europe the separation is man, and that, under no possible circumstances, can the late federal Union be restored.

On the other hand, the Secretary of State of the United States has affirmed, in an official despetch, that a large portion of the once disaffectal population has been restored to the Union, and now evinces its loyalty and firm aller rence to the government; that the white population now in insurrection is under five militions, and that the Southern confederacy owes its main strength to hope of assistance from Europe.

In the face of the fuertailing events of the war; the alternations of victory and defent; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the federals to Corinth, to Memphis,

In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defent; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond—placed, too, between aliegations so contradictory on the partfol the contending lowers—her Mujesty's government are still determined to wait.

In order to be entitled to a place among the independent nations of the earth, a State ought to have not only strength and resources for a time, but afford promise of stability and permanence. Should the Confederate States of America wit that place among nations, it might be right for other nations justly to scknowledge an independence enhieved by victory, and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time, however, has not, in the judgment of her Majesty's government, wet arrived. Her Majesty's government, the refore, can only hope, that a peaceful termination of the present bloody and destructive contest may not be distant. I am, &c., RUSSFLL.

The Blockade Again.

MASON TO EARL RUSSELL.

24 UPPER SEYMORSET, POEPMAS SQUARE, Jan. —, 1863.

MY LORD—In a communication which 1 had the honor to address to your lordship, dated on the 7th July ultime, I raid:—

ment of her Majesty on the text of the Convention of Paris, as accypted by the government of the Considerate States in the terms berein tefore cited—that is to say, whether a blockade is probe that of the Convention of the property of the

The Actions at Galveston and Charles-

The Actions at Galveston and Charleston.

MR. MASON TO BAR. RUSSELL.

MI IFER SYMBOL ST., PORTAN SULAR, Feb. 16, 1863.

MY LORD-I deem it incumbent on me to ask the attention of her Majesty's government to recent intelligence received here in regard to the blocksde at Galveston, in the State of Texas, and at Charleston, in the State of the State of State was driven off from that pert and harbor by a superior Confederate force, on the 1st day of January 18st, one ship of that squared was captured, the singship degreed, and the rest egen-

without other reply, to the inquiries contained in my letter of July.

In regard to so much of the letter of your berelating as
relates to the interpret of the declaration of Paris which
prescribes the law of blockase, I am constrained to say
that I am well assured the President connect field in it a
source of like satisfaction. It is considered by him that
the terms used in that convention are to preside and demore appropriate to say resolved—by the super-additions
thereto contained in pour forthalpy is expenting of them.

The terms of that convention are, that the blockading
force must be sufficient ready to prevent access to the
const. No exception is made in toggard to dark nights,
if y evaling it, or the character of the coast or waters
blockaded; and yes it would seem from your lordship's
letter that all these are be taken with consideration, on a
question should be sufficient to be sufficiently
clear that the declaration of Paris could not have been intended to men that a better fater and in all winds,
earned on of a dark night, or by means of small low elemruse Stakes are obstructed by bars, which do not admit
the passage of large vessels. Whats might be considered
a "small" or a "low" steamor, coming in from sea to the
ort of New York, zould, at one of these Scuthern ports,
be rised a vessel of very fair the when referred to the
the terms of the convention referred to for any authority
to expound them in subordination to the depth of water,
or the size or mould of very fair the when referred to the
other than the subordination to the depth of water,
or the size or mould of very sair the when referred to the
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the beligherest equal to the health of the forth of the
other subordination of the property of
the terms of the conventio

American Postauk.—Mr. Pliny Miles has been appointed postal envoy, or representative of the United States Post Office, to examine into and report upon the details and working of the English penny postal system. A new postal bill was drawn up last year by Mr. Miles and the Hen. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, and introduced into Congress, which provided for a uniform postage of two cents (a penny stering), a money order system, &c., and which was postponed to the freeent session, and is now under consideration at Washington. The various reductions of postage and the approaches to uniformity in America have been eminently successful, and this year for the first time for a long period the department does not have to apply to Congress for appropriations for a deficit. A large party has grown up in America who are pressing for the adoption of the English penny rate, the leader of the inovement being Mr. Miles, who commenced the work many years since in the publication of a pamphile entitled "Fostal Reform." Mr. Hutchins, in a very able and exhaustive speech in Congress on the introduction of the new postal bill, Said "Six towhand fill has accomplished more for his country than the most renowned of of her statesmen and warriors," and added that "Mr. Miles has industriously and perseveringly endeavored to establish for this country what Rowland Hill accomplished for Great Britain."—London News, Feb. 19.

Avrivals and Departures.

Nawseny-Steamship Dudley Buck-Lieut Col Job Arnold, Ast J M Wheaton, Captains Whytile and Merryman, Lioutenants J M Johnson, W M Knich, H B Caitly, Frontry, Saunderson, Fay, Beach, Hall, S J Arnold, Refunger, Burton, H Elinetein, Mr M Nhyer, Mr Planchu, Goo Wikouson, D Myers, T Walker, S Mills, Jas Hogan, H Bouneily, P West and son, C Kane, Miss Eavage, Mrs Shoul, and 175 in the steerage.

Livenroot-Steamship Bohemian, at Portland-Captains G C Parker, Griffiths, Barstow, Rocke, Pattegson, Lovett, Talbot and Tobin, J S Carwiord Maj Radelin, May, child and nurse, A Dredge, Br Jameson, A Murray, R L Gault, C Benjaman, Mr Goodhugh, Lady and three children; G Gibs, C E Knight, Mr Collins and lady, Miss Collins, G W Boston, Messrs Trude, Chamberlain Eracess. Cassels, Moode, Essawood, French, McAussand, and 274 in the steerage.

Glasnow-Steamship St George, at Portland—John B Har

DEPARTURES.

NEW ONLEARS—Steamship George Washington—William Dayton, T Brown, Mr Spenner, G D Colburn, Jan Bowells, Miss Connell, T Prery, A W Sandford, T S Harrison, C Baye, W R Dowing, Mr Allen, I B Grapt, T Thayer, F During, Chas Stebbilds.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

ng of the North river and a resumption of navigation. The warm rains of last week weakened the ice, and in iver is clear opposite Albany, but the ice has lodged on be flats below, and a few days of warm weather will be required to move it. Last year it was not entirely clear of ice until the 3d of April, although a boat reached Albany on the 1st from Coxsackie. The following table

March 10 1857 March
Feb. 25 1858 March
March 28 1869 March
March 28 1860 March
March 17 1861 March
March 27 1862 April
March 27 1862 April

Our steam palaces are all ready and patiently waiting for the opening of navigation to resume operations be tween this city and Troy and Albany. The Francis Skid-dy and C. Vanderbilt will form the Troy line, and the Hendrik Hudson and Isaac Newton will run to Albany. The former will remain on the line only until the great

steamer Dictator is completed. The Daniel Drew and Armenia will be the day boats.

The river is now quite free of ice between Pough-keepsie and New York, and steamers and barges are making regular trips between those points.

There is a bill before the Legislature appropriating one bundred thousand deliars for the improvement of the

hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the river. The measure being one of such vast interest to a large number of people, it will be likely to meet with very little opposition, and will no doubt become a law. It has already passed the Assembly.

come a law. It has already passed the Assembly.

NEW YORK CANALS.

The day for the formal opening of the canals of this State has not yet been announced, although it is stated that it will not be earlier than the 25th of April. We have as yet heard no reason given for deforring the opening till so late a day, when nearly all the canals can be made ready to receive the water as soon as the ice will permit, which will no doubt become so much weakened, if it does not entirely disappear by the 15th, as to make it safe to

ness during the coming season, and no doubt the capaci ty of our cana's will be put to a much greater test than they were last year. Arrangements have been completed to run a line of steam packets for passengers and freight

open. The Rochester Union says:—
From an actual survey recently taken, we are enabled to lay before the public a reliable statement of the capacity of the canal fleet for 1863. There are now building at various points in this State, 214 boats, which will be ready for launching on the opening of navigation. These boats will average in capacity two hundred tons, thus adding forty-two thousand tons to the carrying capacity of the fleet. There were 3,185 boats, good, bad and indifferent, affoat at the close of navigation last fall, and with the now will make a total of 3,398. Something over two thousand of these boats are suitable for carrying grain—just how many is a matter of question. If each of these two thousand grain boats makes eight round trips in the season, and carries a cargo of two hundred tons, the total amount moved would be 3,200,000 tons, over one hundred millions of bushels of wheat.

of the harbors have not been closed during the winter. Boats are now rouning across the lake from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, the first one having started on the 18th inst. The Marquette Journal says:- "More difficulty than usual will be encountered this spring in obtaining a sup-ply of ice for summer's use. The bay, from which an abundant supply of the best quality has heretofore been

running by the 1st of April. A daily line will be estab-lished between Toronto, Ogeensburg, Rochester and Lewiston, teuching at other Canadian ports. The Chicago Times says that lake freights will open

much lower than last year, and will probably rule low during the season. A large number of vessels intend

freights do not afford a satisfactory compensation. regular trips. The Detroit Pres Press of the 25th inst.

The marked change of the weather which has taken place during the past two days has no doubt produced a telling effect on the tea, and as a consequence we may predict a general breaking up with a free navigation within the next few days. The rain which fell so unceasingly yesterday was accompanied with weather otherwise pertaining nearer to that of July than the keen, searching winds which usually prevail during the month of March; and already the ice, which is gradually passing down the river, begins to present a somewhat blackened appearance, which is an evident symptom that it is rapidly going to decay. Without offering any turther predictions relative to the prospects of the reaumption of navigation, we will for the present leave the subject until some future time when we shall know more positively whereof we write. There is, however, stopping at Moore's Merchants' Exchange, a committee of some forty vessel captains, who are discussing this matter, and from whom we shall doubtless obtain a report of some sort or other in due season. The steamers Olive Branch and Clara, the former for Trenton and Gibrattar, the latter for Maiden, left yes torday afternoon with a view of reaching their respective destinations. The recent mild weather has again opposed the channel, and it is thought the passage is clear so as to enable them to get through with but little difficulty. If successful they will continue plying, leaving here every afternoon at three o'clock.

The Cleveland Hereld of the 23d says the warm weather, south wind and apring showers have done much towards opening navigation. The ice field has disappeared from in front of the city and gone out into the lake. The river presents a scene of busy activity, preparing for an immediate company researces and salimakers having their hands

the comparative absence of ice at Ports Colborne and Darhousie, assure us that an early opening of the Well and canal may be confidently expected. The ice on the canal is the levels below the mountain is not very thick or of great strength, but that in the swamp or long level is still eighteen inches thick, and so solid that teams were driving on it last week. A few days warm weather, will dissolve it, and, with the assistance of the ice breaker, was sele will no doubt be able to pass through an earlier than last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, March 29, 1863.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Victoria (Brit). Harris, from Liverpool, 25 days, moto—16 Howland & All. March 6th, encountered by a heavy sea forward, which damaged forecastle, head, &c. Shipped another heavy sea which carried away port quarter boat. Was hove too three days under close reafed canyass. March 23d, lat 43, long 49, passed four large icebergs. Since 23d inst had strong waterly winds.

Steamship Nicholas I, Actine Master & Everson in charge, Seamfort, NO, 28th hast. 27th inst, lat 36 25, lon 75 04, spoke steamed the strong stro

NC, March 25, with cotton and naval stores, to Morray & Nebew.

Schr Julia A Hallock, Bayley, Beaufort, NC.

Schr Francis, Connell, Chesapeake Bay for New Haven.
Schr Rollins, Parsons, Baitimore, 5 days.
Schr Fnness Newton, Glover, Slizabethport for Boston.
Schr M E Pierce, Smith, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schamer Dudley Buck U S transport), Elwood, Newbern NC, March 26, via Batteras Iniet 27th, with passengers, to S Quartermaster.

BELOW
Bark Massasoit (of Boston), Marshall, from Cienfueges
Harch 7.
Bark Andes (of Harpswell), from Sagus, Stieamships City of Manchester (Br), George Washin bark Union Jack; brig A P Cox.

Wind at sunset NW.

The steamship City of Manchester, Capt Gill, sailed yes

SHIP AQUILA (A1%), 119 tons, built at Bath, Me, in 1884, has been sold to government, to lead for San Francisco, on terms we did not learn.

Schr Mark Halen, Hutchinson, from New York for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, went ashore abreast of Poplar Island night of 2th inst. Lighters will be sent from Baltimore to her assistance.

more to her sasistance.

Senn Norana, Keat, from Baltimore for New York, with
a cargo of coal, went ashore 26th inst on Bodkin Shoals.
Lighters have been taken down by steaming Mary, which
will assist her off after part of the cargo is taken out. SCHE MARY ALICE, Perry, from Baltimore 12th inst for Boston, with coal, returned to B 27th inst leaky. Scur San Juan (A2), 105 tons, built at Elizabeth City, NC, in 1860, has been sold at \$45 0. Schik Monave (A2), 150 tons, built at Baltimore in has been sold on terms we did not learn.

Schik Monave E Frows (A13), 194 tons, built at Baltim in 1860, has been sold on terms we did not learn.

steamships

Keeping the light between the bearings of S W W and S W E a safe southern course can be steered to the roads and anchorage: coming from the west, past Onrust, a course from SE to E is steered to the roads until the light bears S, up to the anchorage.

The old harbor light of Batavia will be extinguished from the above date.

Hy order of the Director above named.

Batavia, Dec 25, 1862.

W D DU CLOUX.

Ship Janus, Cornell, NB, was at sea Jan 13, lat 33 S, lon 8 E, with 200 bbis sp and 300 do wn oil.
Ship Gazelle, Worth, NB, was spoken Jan 5, with 85 sp and Canton, Baker, NB, was at sea Dec 17, in lat 40 30 N, ion 33 W, ad well. No oil.

Bark Matthew Luce. Cleaveland, NB, was at Valparaise.
Peb 7, with 150 bbits sp eil. Bound to cruise off Massature,
and thence to Talcahuano to recruit for home.
Ship Fabius, Wood, NB, was spoken Jan 29, int 32 S, ion 78
W, 251 sp—was bound to line and thence to the Arctic.
Bark Active, Blake, NB, was no Off Shore Ground Jan 10,
with 150 bbits sp and 40 do blk inh oil. Reports spoke 4 days
previous, bark Roscoe, March-ber, NB, 125 bbits sp oil since
leaven. leavin.

A letter from Dr Winslow, Consul, dated Payta March 3, states that he had beard of ship Emma C Jones, Howes, NB, bound to Talcahuane, having taken 139 bbls sp oil recently.

Foreign Ports.
Gianaltan, March i-Arr bark Anglo Saxon, Pennell, Car Gebraltar, March I.-Arr berk Angio Saxon, Peanell, Cardill for Legnorn.

In bort the, burks Aristides (Nor), Bockman, from Leghorn for NYork, windbound: S H Waterman, Elliot, from Cadiz for cirge-int: Harzburg (Brem), Wachter, from Baltimore, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Anderson, from Mfors, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Mochier, from Boltmore, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Anderson, from Mfors, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Anderson, from Mfors, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Anderson, from Mfors, wig orders; Katharine Maulie (Br), Anderson, From Mfork do. Wind West 7th.

Makaga, March 6—Arr bark Glenwood, Rowland, NYork.

NEVITAS, Mar 15—In port, bark G W Horton, Sieper, New York (1dy); bark John Andrews. Hardind, do, do.

SHANGHAS, Mar 15—In port, bark G W Horton, Sieper, New York (1dy); bark John Andrews. Hardind, do, do.

SHANGHAS, Mar 15—In port, bark G W Horton, Sieper, New York (1dy); bark John Andrews. Hardind, do, do.

SHANGHAS, MAR 15—In port ships Fortium, Hausen, and Minerva, Buesminster, for Foochow soon; Arracan, Hathaway, Iron NYork, art 12th, do; Shawa Vista, Ayres, fom do, arr 14th, do; Black Frince, Chase; Ritasbeth Kimbali, Grindle; Fanny Fern, Jordan; Sarah Newman, Cebb, and Wanderer, Forme, disg; Carks, Almena, Felerson, for Nork immediate, by Wild Gazolle, Honghirey, tot. Gog; Ellen, Gates, Iron-Jrist, March, Jones, Fron Magasaki, Kom. Yalwan, art 18th, do; Fraiterst, Dawes, from Nagasaki, Kom. Yalwan, art 18th, do; Hunder, Jones, Hong Kong, arr 19th, do; Jarey K Ashbey, Ashbey, from Hakodadi, arr 17th, do; Cousack, Gray; Dadem, Sawyer, and Mabob, Thurston, dag; Philip I, Oakman, une; schrs Gen Morgan, Wheeler, From Lamal, art 18th, do; Brait Group, From Hakodadi, arr 17th, do; Cousack, Gray; Dadem, Sawyer, and Mabob, Thurston, dag; Philip I, Oakman, une; schrs Gen Morgan, Wheeler, From Lamal, art 18th, do; Bare, Roman, Hong, Kong, Philip I, Oakman, une; schrs Gen Morgan, Wheeler, From Lamal, art 18th, do; Bare, Randall, do, bark Corn, Chestion, Schotter, Nore.

opening navigation. The ice field has disappeared from in front of the city and gone out into the lake. The river presents a scene of busy activity, preparing for an immediate opening, riggers and salimakers having their hands full of business. The scow Mayflower left for Black river on the 23d.

A letter from the Straits of Macinaw, dated March 10, says.—"The ice at this place is only about one foot thick, which is very light for this place. It is all open below the foot of the island, and all above St. Helena is open. There are therefore only about twelve or fifteen miles of ice to break. The weather is cold and it snows almost every day, and it looks more like winter than any time before this season. It is impossible to say what time it may break through."

CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Navigation between this city and Hartford is now fairly open, and the steamers Granite State and City of Hartford have resumed their daily trips. The propeler Parthenia arrived up on the 24th instant and reported the river clear.

PASSAIC RIVER.

Navigation between New York and Newark is open, and freight boats run regularly, making two trips a day. The steamer Thomas P. Way will be taken of the passenger route and the Chicopee substituted.

Will soon be ready for the passenge of boats. Water was let to lost week and operations will probably com-

RELIGIOL. March 25.—Sid sloop Willard, Lombard, NYOrk:

MORRIS CANAL.

Will soon be ready for the passage of boats. Water
was let in last week and operations will probably commence during the present week.

UPPER MISSISSEPPI.

We published information last week that the river was
open to Lake Pepin, and that a steamer had gone through
from La Crosse. At S. Paul there is sirceg anticipation
of an early opening, and the merchants are putting things
in order for a resumption of river business.

MISCOURI RIVER.

The St. Joseph packet Emelie worked her way through
to Council Bluffs on the 14th inst., and navigation to that
point may be considered open.

ILLINOIS RIVER.

The heavy rains of the last few days have swollen the
Illinois river at La Salle seven test, overflowing the bottoms. The freight in the warehouses had to be transferred
to boats in order to zave is from damage by water. Owing
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